

HE HAD A DAISY.

An Undertaker Interviewed a Reporter in
Spite of the Latter's Protest.

Detroit Free Press.
"Come out through the back way and see my daisy!" he chuckled, as he rubbed his hands together.
"What! go into the funeral flowers business on your own account? Yet, after all, why not? An undertaker might as well furnish the flowers as the coffin."
"Come on. There—how does that strike you?"

"That's a horse—a new one."
"But it's the daisy I was speaking of. Isn't she spic-span and shiny?"
"Very nice."
"I should smile. It lays over anything of the sort in this town, and don't you forget it! Get in and lie down and let me bob the springs to show you how easy it rides."

"No, thank you."
"You go on! There's points about a hearse the public ought to know. Get up on the driver's seat."
"Excuse me, but I prefer a family carriage."
"Oh, pshaw! but you are too thin skinned. Just notice those springs. I tell you it will be a positive pleasure to ride above 'em. The dish of those wheels is absolutely perfect, and such a finish!"
"Yes, very nice hearse."

"You bet! Say, it will be a proud hour in my life when I hitch a span of white horses to that vehicle and prance around to the house of the late deceased. Ladies! but won't the other undertakers look blue! Say, feel of these curtains—pure silk."

"I'll take your word for it."
"Go on, now. Hang it, but when an undertaker puts up his cash for a regular daisy like this, you newspaper fellows ought to encourage him. Just remember that the old-fashioned way of carrying a body around in a lumber wagon and then gaze on this! Just notice how these rear doors open to admit the coffin."

"Very handy."
"Handy! Why, man, it's superb! Have you noticed the glass in the side?"
"Seems to be very good."

"Good! Why, it's the finest in the world—the very finest! I wanted something to show off the coffin, and here it is. I tell you, the late deceased ought to feel proud to ride in such a vehicle! You can say in your paper that it knocks 'em all out. Say, how are you on styles?"

"What styles?"
"Coffins and shrouds, of course. Come in a minute. I've got a new thing in shrouds—something you are bound to appreciate, and I'm after a patent on a coffin with an air-receiver in it. Say! do me a favor. Let me enclose you in my new coffin and see how long the supply of air will last you. I'll bet a dollar!"
But the reporter had gone.

The Needle and Thread Plant.
(Scientific American.)

The Agave Americana holds the place of Asiatic hemp and Egyptian papyrus. Ancient hieroglyphics were inscribed on the leaves, macerated in water and glued together as the bark of paper mulberry. Much attention has been paid to the manufacture of paper from its leaves. "The fabrication of this material is destined to be a great industry," says the "Catalogue of Mexican Products," owing to the quality and cheapness of the material.

The fibers of the leaves with the thorns at the end are applied to manifold uses. The edges of the leaves are intended, at each industry, to a spine. These spines are frequently as strong as to serve the Indians for nails. A needle and thread is also furnished the natives by the simple process of pounding the leaf so as to soften the pulp, then scraping the latter away, allowing the fibers with thorns attached to remain. These are dried by hanging in the sun a few days, and the Indian woman has her needle, which is smooth and not liable to rust, her thread to sew her coarse dress made from "petal flax" (a textile fabric of this plant), prepared in the crudest manner, yet stronger than cotton which has gone through many processes of manufacture.

A rope is made from the fiber of the mangrove which is used in the mines and for the cordage of ships on the western coast. The poorer classes of Mexico thatch the roofs with the leaves, and these being concave serve as gutters to conduct the water away from the eaves.

A Good Way to Prevent Cholera.

"If cholera does come," said one of our pulpit men in his sermon, "it will attack the ill fed, the intemperate, the disobedient, the people weakened by dissipation or fear. Other things being equal it will leave the strong, the obedient and the healthy. The first injunction is: Be not afraid! A cheerful man is not affected by epidemic. He does not permit himself to fear an attack of the prevailing disease. I need not tell you to obey all the sanitary laws. Not only to make your houses and homes clean, but also make them cheerful. Cheerfulness is a health-giver. The man who strives for pleasure is not happy, while exhausting pleasures are more deleterious than wearying toil.

Next to an obedience to the ordinances of the board of health, I would recommend the closing of all business houses on Saturday afternoons, the spending of Saturdays in such a way that there will be no Sunday morning headaches, and the spending of Sundays so that there will be no Monday lassitude. Inordinate pleasure kills more people than cholera or any other epidemic. Another health-giver is a good conscience. The conscience, burdened with evil, anticipated or accomplished, is a disorganizing element to happiness and health.

Not Handsome Men.
(Boston Budget.)

Now, handsome men have never been so popular in Virginia, as was shrewdly remarked by a writer in The Richmond Whig forty years ago, when explaining the unpopularity of Scott at that time in the Old Dominion. The favorites of the Virginians have generally been the reverse of handsome. Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Zach Taylor, and Stonewall Jackson bore little resemblance to the Apollo Belvidere. Washington himself was far from being a handsome man in his youth, although old age mellowed his stern lineaments with the grandeur which Stuart has idealized for the delight of all coming generations. Robert E. Lee, it is true, was a very handsome man and the idol of his people, but there was an exception to the rule which governed Virginians for so many years.

Lady Macbeth.
(Delta Club, Calif.)

A scientist says that only the female mosquito draws blood. In this case, in Delta, there are 999 slugs and every male, the latter of which slugs and executes a waltz dance near the victim's ear while Lady Macbeth does the gory deed.

Philadelphia Call: The base ball pitcher who goes too often to the well, he gets broken up at last.

MAKING CUTLERY.

THE MYSTERIES OF FORGE, HAMMER, TONGS, IRON AND STEEL.

Table Knives and Forks, Razor Blades, Etc.—The Welding of Iron and Steel—Peculiar Disease Called the "Grinder's Asthma."

(Scientific American.)

American cutlery is now finding its way all over the world, and knives, shears, scythes, and planes of our manufacture are to be found in the warehouses of most large English cities. In 1872 the importation of cutlery into the United States amounted to \$10,500,000, which was cut down in 1880 to about \$900,000 a year, besides which \$700,000 worth of domestic goods were exported in that year. In the manufacture of axes, the United States have made the most marvelous advances, surpassing all other countries, except Canada, which bears an equally good reputation for making these useful implements.

Good table knives are made of steel and iron welded together, the part which goes into the handle (called technically the tang in England) and the shoulder are of iron, and the blade of steel. The tang and shoulder are forged from bar iron, and the blade from shear or cast steel. Knife blades, razor blades, and other small articles are usually forged into their required shape while still attached to the bar, which serves for the workman to hold them by. When the bar becomes too short, it is grasped in a pair of tongs held close by a ring which clamps them by sliding up their conical handles. Two men are employed in forging such work. The principal workman, or fireman, as he is sometimes called, uses a small hammer of two to four pounds weight, while the hammerman wields the sledge hammer, weighing from ten to fifteen pounds. The fireman, who attends the heating as well as the anvil work, directs the hammerman, whose blows merely follow those of the small directing hammer of the fireman.

In drawing down or reducing a bar both in length and width, the flat face of the hammer is used; but when the length or breadth alone is to be extended, only the narrow edge of the hammer is used. The concavity of razor blades is made by hammering the blade on a small round-faced anvil; the notch, or nail hole, of a penknife is struck by means of a chisel of the required form. Superior work, such as razor blades, are "smithed" after forging, that is, beaten upon an anvil, to condense the metal as much as possible, and slightly ground or scorched upon a rough stone, to finish the shaping and remove the scale, or black oxidized surface, which would interfere with the color of the tempering.

Common knives are made entirely of iron, and the difference of prices arises not merely from the difference in cost of the material, but from the greater facility of working. It should also be understood that, in many articles composed of steel welded to iron, the saving of steel is not the only advantage, for steel being more brittle than wrought iron, it is very desirable, in all articles subject to a transverse breaking strain or to concussion, that every part except the cutting or working edge should be of iron. Thus a hatchet made entirely of steel would be less durable than one of iron with a welded steel cutting edge, and so of other articles.

Table forks are forged rudely into the shape required, first as though but a single thick prong were required. The part for the prongs is then beaten out, and a stamping die is brought down upon it, which forms the prongs, with a thin film of steel between them; this is cut out by a cutting die. Then they are softened and filed up, again hardened and tempered and ground to smooth and finish. The dry grinding of forks, needles, etc., is a very deleterious trade, on a count of the particles of steel which enter the nostrils of the workmen, and produce most painful irritation, followed by a peculiar disease called "grinder's asthma," which is said to shorten life so seriously that few dry grinders exposed to the steel dust reach forty years of age. Many remedies have been proposed for this. A magnetic mouthpiece was invented, but the workmen would not wear it, on account of its novelty, its grotesque appearance, the trouble of cleaning it, and the belief that if their trade were more healthy greater numbers would enter it, and wages be reduced. A revolving fan, which sets in motion a current of air, that is carried by a pipe to the outside of the building, has been used with greater success, and is now in general use when it can be applied, though its introduction was much opposed by the workmen.

Fire Hose for the World.
(New York Mail and Express.)

"It may seem odd to the public, but fire hose made in this city is in use in nearly every foreign country, including China, India and the Sandwich Islands," said a downtown dealer to a reporter. "The largest single contract that we have had for fire hose was for 20,000 feet, and the longest single stretch of it through which I have known engines to play was 3,000 feet, or three-quarters of a mile. This was at the works of a large fire engine manufacturing company in this state, and was done in testing their engines. Ten years ago cotton fire hose was unknown in this country; now we sell that exclusively. It was in 1874, I believe, that a loom was invented for the manufacture of seamless cotton fire hose. Its value lies in the fact that it outwears either rubber or leather, its average life being ten years in any well-regulated fire department. Only this morning we received a letter from Portugal asking for samples. It is estimated that over 2,200,000 feet of cotton fire hose are now in use. It weighs about sixty pounds per length of fifty feet, with couplings, and it is made by a very ingeniously constructed machine consisting of 6,000 pieces."

Historian Bancroft's Roses.
(Frank Leslie's.)

Mr. Bancroft's collection of roses at Washington is prized in its splendor. Friends have sent him Old World varieties, which, with those of native growth, recall the roses of which Sappho sang, as they hang their heads with fragrance. There are the Imperial Jacqueminot, the queenly Lamarque, roses that are of royal purple, roses that are white, and yellow roses that blaze like stars. Moss roses, tea roses, sweet-brier roses, climbing roses—all varieties are represented, and the air is filled with an exquisite odor. Mr. Bancroft passes an hour every morning among his floral treasures.

Practical.
(Puck.)

Mrs. S.—You're a heartless brute—I don't believe you'd shed a tear if I was in my grave before you.
Mr. S.—Bring on your grave let's see whether I would or not.

EATING A MEXICAN LUNCH.

Refreshments on a Bare Table—Pulque in a "Pigskin"—Mamitas.

(Pamela B. Ward in San Francisco Chronicle.)
Refreshments were speedily spread upon the well-scoured table, to which the addition of a cloth would have been an incongruous superfluity—a pot of rancid goat's milk, curd cheese with honey, biscuits which would have made excellent cannolis, and a basket of fresh tamarinds, mangoes and pomegranates, temptingly arranged in green leaves, as these poetic people have a taste for a habit of doing. The inevitable pulque was at hand, bottled in a pigskin, which gurgled approving notes, alarmingly life-like, while disgorging its contents into our mugs. These so-called "pigskins" are really the undressed hides of sheep, with the woolly side turned in. Nothing else is considered so good for holding the popular beverage, and we are told that a small-sized skin costs about \$2.50, but lasts little more than a month, as the fermentation going on within soon eats the wool off.

Betsy, distressed over this weighty problem, which disturbs her nightly slumbers, of how much wool two female wanderers must have imbibed during our long residence in this Canaan, flowing with pulque and wild honey, reckoned at the rate of three mugs each per diem. The dirtiest of these Indians make the most delicious curd-cheeses, of mixed sheep's and goat's milk, which is eaten with honey, or crumbled into the frijoles (steamed beans), without which no meal is complete. Though the cheeses are extensively imitated by their betters in social status, none can make them half so well as the Indians, who have been offered considerable sums for the recipe, but find it more profitable to keep their ancestral secret. Evidently the proper flavor needs certain "conditions," like a spiritual seance, which the locos fail to give.

After this dainty repast, the mistress of the manse dived into the depths of her greasy gown and from its pocket produced her cigarette-holder, proffering the customary courtesy with the air of a princess, an honor which Betsy and I would not for the world have wounded her feelings by refusing. Having nobly performed that polite duty, while the driver and his mules were finishing their smoke, we were with intentions of taking a somewhat miscellaneous collection of recuerdos de Mexico, but it crumbled to dust at a touch and filled the air with fine powder.

How Hugo Made His Money.
(Chicago Tribune.)

A Paris journal, after stating that Victor Hugo's personal property amounted to 6,000,000 francs, goes on to explain in what way he succeeded in amassing such a large sum. The conditions he made with managers of theatres and with publishers were such a nature that notwithstanding the great success of his works, the managers and publishers generally lost money. For his novel "L'Homme Qui Rit" he demanded 400,000 francs, and when the sum had been paid he sold it again to a newspaper, which printed it first and thereby raised its circulation to 120,000 copies, while the publishers became bankrupt. For each of his dramas produced in Paris the manager was obliged to guarantee Hugo 55 to 70 per cent of the net proceeds. Besides this, he demanded the whole amount taken in at every tenth performance, and at every performance 300 of the best places, which he sold for his own benefit.

Rembrandt's Pet Ape.
(Chicago Herald.)

Next to money the dearest thing to Rembrandt was a monkey. He was once engaged in painting a picture of a noble family when news was brought of the death of his pet ape. Sobbing and crying, he forthwith began delineating the form of the ape upon the family picture. They remonstrated with him and protested that an ape was quite out of place in the company of such distinguished personages. The family were most indignant and ordered him to effect the traces of the animal. But he continued to weep, and went on painting the ape. The head of the family demanded to know whether it was his portrait or that of a monkey which Rembrandt was pretending to delineate. "It is the portrait of a monkey," said Rembrandt. "Then you may keep the picture." "I think so," said the painter. And the picture still survives.

The "Atlantis" of the Ancients.
(Scientific Exchange.)

Scientists now generally agree that the "Atlantis" of the ancients was an island of conical dimensions between the West Indian and west coast of Africa, now buried beneath the waters of the Pacific ocean. Gigantic sculptures of men are still to be seen upon Easter Island, evidently the work of a different race, than that which now inhabits the island, and one much more numerous, since the works referred to are on too large a scale to have been constructed except by many hands. The hieroglyphic tablets of wood discovered upon Easter Island are the only instance of a written language in Oceania. The governments of France, Germany and the United States are now investigating and exploring this island.

Caraway Seed.
(Exchange.)

It is estimated the production of caraway seed reaches 150,000 bales per annum. The chief centers of consumption are all the northern parts of Europe and the United States. Chief among all consumers are the manufacturers of essential oil in mid-Germany; one establishment of this description alone swallows up between 20,000 and 30,000 bales annually.

Pike's Peak Railroad.
(Exchange.)

The Pike's Peak railway, which will be in operation probably next year, will be the most notable piece of track in the world. It will mount 3,000 feet higher than the Lima and Oroya railway in Peru. It is now in operation to a point over 12,000 feet above the sea level.

A Captive's Pet Rats.
(Exchange.)

Latude made companions of some six-and-twenty rats which inhabited his cell. He gave each of them a name, and they learned to come at his call. He fed them, played with them, and they thus greatly relieved the ennui of his captivity.

MONTANA'S WEALTH.

THIRTY-THREE VARIETIES OF GRASS GROWING ON THE PRAIRIE.

Extent of Available Grazing Lands for Cattle—The Spring Round-up—Branding the Calves—Sheep Growing Started—Horses—Vigilantes.

(Fort Kough Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.)

When your correspondent first came to Montana, some years ago, the vast plains and prairies, carpeted knee-deep with luxuriant buffalo and bunch grass, were literally covered black with thousands upon thousands of buffalo. I remember once traveling through a single herd north of the Missouri river for three days, and never once, during light, being out of sight of them. These plains and prairies, which proved to be such excellent grazing ground for buffalo, were certainly as good for domestic animals, and as soon as the country was freed of the Indians the white men came pouring in from every side, driving their flocks and herds before them.

On the prairies of Montana grow no less than thirty-three varieties of grass and clover grass, among which are to be found a kind of blue aftermath of clover, similar to the famous blue grass of Kentucky, numerous meadow foxtails, orchard grasses, timothy, and above all, the rich, juicy, succulent buffalo grass, which can be found everywhere in the greatest abundance the year round, and which cures on the ground without rotting. No wonder that the cattle thrive and become fat. Such feed is better than grain for beef cattle, and the wild plains of Montana, where cattle are turned loose to rustle and receive no further attention other than two semi-annual round-ups for the branding of calves and cutting out of marketable beef, actually make better beef than the stall-fed cattle of the states. The wild thyme, mingled with the native grasses, gives a peculiar flavor to the meat, which no other section of our country can boast of.

The available grazing land in the territory (not counting the Indian reservations, which number nearly 28,000,000 acres of beautiful, fertile land) can be set down at about 60,000,000 acres. Less than 16,000,000 acres are now under cultivation, which gives an average of 1,750 acres to each buck, quawl and pappoose in every tribe, or a little over two and a half square miles to each individual. If a white man wants that much land he has to buy it. Most of the available land is eminent domain and supports at the present writing over 1,000,000 head of cattle. Ten years ago there were 400 range cattle in the territory; to-day more than 1,000,000 are scattered over the hills and through the valleys.

As I said before, the spring round-ups are for the purpose of branding calves and the fall round-ups for the cutting out of marketable beef. I was an amused and interested spectator at the Miles City stock yards a day or two ago, when a cattle king of this section was branding a number of young calves that had been dropped during the winter months, as well as a new lot of importations just received from Iowa for stocking a new range. As is usual in such cases the tally men for the buyers and sellers kept account of the cattle according to their brands when they were driven through the chute where the new brand was put on the animals. The cattle were driven from section to section of the yards, until they reached the narrow branding place, into which they walked in single file. A hot fire was burning on the outside and a dozen branding-irons were kept ready to impress the mark of the owner upon the sides of the animals. When about a dozen were knapsacked the branding-iron was applied between the rails of the chute to the shoulder of each animal. They kicked and squirmed vigorously on feeling the red-hot impression, but in about ten minutes the operation was entirely over and the prisoners were released and ran quickly from the fire to another portion of the yard.

Sheep growing was started a few years ago as an experiment. It is an experiment no longer. The high, dry and healthy climate of Montana seems to be particularly favorable to this industry, and the fiber of the wool produced is said to be far better than that raised in Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. On the divide west of Livingston, a settler named Nelson has a flock of about 150 Angora goats grazing in the Middle Creek valley. It is the only stock of that class in the country. Their hair is long and white and soft as silk. Some of the bucks are very large, with enormous horns, similar to the famous sheep of the Big Horn mountains, and are as gentle and docile as kittens.

Horse-ranching is also one of the principal industries of Montana. Our English cousins who come to Montana in search of health and wealth generally undertake the raising of horses in preference to investing their capital in cattle. The profits, however, have never been so large with the equines as with the bovines, owing to the successful operations of the extraordinary large bands of horse-thieves that infested the country last year. The vigilantes strung up no less than fifty-nine between May and October of last year.

Another New Metal.
(Arkansas Traveler.)

Increasing knowledge of simple substances existing only in very minute quantities bids fair to eventually extend our list of the elements making up the universe considerably beyond the sixty-five or seventy thus far catalogued by chemists. A newly discovered rare element is "Norwegium," found by Dr. T. Dahll in nickel ore from Kragero, Norway. It is a malleable metal, of white color slightly tinged with brown, a hardness about equal to that of copper, a specific gravity of 8.444, and a melting point of 380 degrees Fahrenheit. It appears to differ in physical properties and chemical reaction from every other known metal.

Germs Taking Root in the Lungs.
(Arkansas Traveler.)

"In the ordinary healthy lung," says Dr. Curtis, "perhaps even in persons who have a consumptive heredity, the germ which causes the break-down of the lung may not be able to make an impression; but if the physical integrity is destroyed by poor food, or any debilitating influence, or by a cold, then the germ is able to get in its work, and to multiply and produce its kind, and fill the lungs with tubercles."

Glass and Paper.
(Tuning forks and grindstones, rails and sleepers, are now made from the former; houses, furniture and clothing, car-wheels and boats are among the applications of the latter.)

Russian Table Ware.
(Nine out of ten Russians eat with wooden spoons, from wooden plates and bowls, and drink water from wooden dip-pers.)

Excessive Heat at Lake Providence, Etc.

Special to Commercial Herald.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., July 11.—There were four cases of sun strokes to-day and nine drunks, none fatal so far as reported; all colored. The thermometer at this hour, (six o'clock) is ninety-seven degrees; cotton and corn is growing finely. Worms are reported in the lower portion of the parish, but doing no damage.
The Providence base ball club will entertain the Mayersville club with a grand ball and supper to-night.

Another County Booms for Lowry.
Special to Commercial Herald.

Kosciusko, July 11.—The mass meeting here to-day to select delegates to the State convention was largely attended. The main contest was for auditor and resulted in instructing for Rob't. C. Patty, of Noxubee. The meeting was instructed for Lowry, Shands, Hoskins, Duke, Nash and Jayne. The delegates were selected with a view to promoting the success of the party and will vote as a unit on all questions.

Bollivar Instructs for Lowry, Miller and Stone.
Special to Commercial Herald.

ROSEDALE, July 11.—At the county Democratic convention held here to-day the delegates were instructed to vote for Lowry for Governor, Capt. W. W. Stone of Washington, for Auditor and Hon. T. Marshall Miller, of Warren for Attorney-General.

Louisiana Baptist Convention in Session at Shreveport.
Special to the Commercial Herald.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 11.—The proceedings of this, the second day's session of the Louisiana State Baptist Convention, were unusually important. After prayer by Rev. J. A. Walker, the question of the eligibility of women to seats as messengers came up, and after some discussion a committee, with Col. Charles as chairman, was appointed to frame a clause in the constitution regulating the same. The committee will report on Monday. Rev. Dr. S. Landrum, of New Orleans, moved the appointment of a committee on the present condition and future plans for a convention. After remarks by Dr. W. S. Penick, S. Landrum, F. Courney, B. Gambrell and others, the motion was adopted by a rising vote.

The coronation song was sung and special prayer made by Rev. T. Everett.

Rev. Dr. Walter Hillman was received as messenger from the Mississippi Central Institute.

Rev. Dr. Pardon's history of Louisiana was brought up again and renewed efforts made to get out the work; about \$600 more is asked by the publishers to insure its publication.

Ministers were assigned to the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches for to-morrow. By special request Rev. Dr. W. S. Penick will preach in the morning at the Baptist church.

Obituaries of deceased members were reported.

On education, Rev. T. N. Coleman presented the claims of the Keachi College, and Mr. W. B. Prothro, of Mt. Lebanon College.

At the afternoon session G. W. Hartsfield, of Mansfield, offered prayer. The time of the session was taken up discussing educational matters and State missions. The daily attendance is large, and mutual good feeling and harmony prevails.

Verdict Against an Insurance Company.
Special to the Commercial Herald.

JACKSON, July 10.—The case of Jas. Rivara, of Natchez, vs. the Queen Insurance company, was decided by the circuit court to-day in favor of plaintiff. Two other cases depends on this, involving in all \$3,000. The case was first tried in the circuit court in favor of the defendant. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, which reversed the decision, and a retrial resulted as above.

Court will adjourn to-morrow by 134 true bills, and examined 212 witnesses.

Adjournment of the Louisiana Press Association—Elopement.
Special to the Commercial Herald.

SHREVEPORT, July 9.—The Louisiana press convention completed business to-day and adjourned to meet in Monroe, La., the first Monday in August, 1886.

Jacob Rigdon, a fisherman and hunter, who has a wife and four children, one a grand daughter, eloped Tuesday night with a 17 year old girl. She is the daughter of a well known pilot who died here with small pox in 1875, while employed on the steamer Belle Rowland. Mother of the girl thinks they took a skiff and went up Red river, but Rigdon was heard to ask the fare to Houston, Texas, the day before the elopement. Rigdon is slim build and youthful looking with sandy hair and moustache. The girl is low in stature, stout build, black hair and eyes.

The New Postal Delivery Stamp.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—The postmaster-general has approved a design for the ten cent special delivery stamp authorized by congress at its last session. The stamp will be about twice the size of the ordinary postage stamp and the shape of a dollar note. On the left of the stamp there is a pretty vignette of a messenger boy in uniform. Across the top are the words "United States special postage delivery," and along the bottom the price of the stamp "ten cents" is expressed in figures and letters. Conspicuous on the body of the stamp are the words "secures immediate delivery at special delivery office." The whole design is very pretty and effective. The postmaster-general yesterday gave it into the hands of the American bank note company of New York.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

Of History in Regard to the Delegation of Sheriff Powell, of East Carroll Parish—Gross Neglect of the State and Parish Authorities.

The police jury of East Carroll parish, La., have retained Judge W. G. Wyly as additional counsel to prosecute the claims of the parish against the late defaulting sheriff M. S. Powell. The committee appointed to investigate his books, Messrs. Henry Goodrich, Wm. Rous and V. M. Purdy, ended their work Tuesday last and pronounce him indebted to the parish \$14,640. He owes the State an amount equal to, if not greater, than this.

The fact that Mr. Powell served one term out and was re-elected and served one year in his second term, and had no settlement at any time with the State auditor or police jury, evidences the fact that they at least have a very loose way of doing business in Louisiana. The fact that Mr. Powell had no settlement with the auditor at the close of his first term prevented him from having a settlement with the parish; the police jury on this account refused to release his old bondsmen which they did on general principles, having no suspicion of there being anything wrong with his accounts (nor was there until some two months after he had left for New Orleans), and there is some talk of holding the old bond, jointly with the new bond, for the amount of default.

Although there has been no settlements with the parish, Sheriff Powell has always managed to pay demands made upon him by the police jury, and this has allayed all suspicion. The parish let out, some time last spring, a lot of repair levee work, amounting to about \$11,000, for which a special tax was levied and collected by Sheriff Powell. He then went to New Orleans, and was there when the contractors closed their work and applied to the police jury for their pay.

The police jury met, but the sheriff being absent, they were unable to get the money, so they adjourned over from week to week awaiting his return, and it was then that suspicion began to gain that all was not right. Powell suddenly disappeared from New Orleans, and nothing more was heard of him until a registered package, addressed to his family, purporting to come from the St. James hotel in St. Louis, arrived at Lake Providence. The package was not addressed by him, but it soon became publicly known that it was from Sheriff Powell. Up to this time it was thought that he had been foolishly dealt with, and his brother had gone to New Orleans to investigate the matter, and while there the registered package arrived at Lake Providence, when his brother was notified to return home.

The district attorney, who was a friend of Powell, went to St. Louis, but was informed at the St. James hotel that no such man as he described had been there, and thus ended all trace of him as far as the public know. Sheriff Powell was one of the most popular men in the parish, sociable and generous to a fault and this calamity brings regret and disappointment to the entire community.

The New Orleans City Item accredits the East Carroll Banner with saying: M. S. Powell, one of the most favored of the administration ring politicians, has left the State in default thousands of dollars. No greater shock has ever been sustained in this community than produced by the fall of M. S. Powell. The confidence in him was so great that the blow has fallen astonishingly on his friends. He entered public life an upright man; he left it a ruined politician, and the politicians who have used him as their tool and carried elections by the use of the State and parish money are particeps criminis with him. For two and three years past the police jury have not demanded proper settlements of the sheriff.

The Gazette Responds to Threats of Personal Violence.

LONDON, July 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leading editorial this afternoon, on the subject of its revelations, says: "We are going on undeterred by the wall of the Right Hon. Mr. Bentricks and the much more serious menaces of personal violence by the more frankly brutal conspirators of silence. It is only natural that the latter should seek to silence our unwelcome voice by the simple and efficacious methods of the bludgeon and torch." The editorial concludes by appealing to the pulpits to speak out to-morrow and asks church goers to send the Gazette postal cards detailing their opinions of the results of the Gazette's work, and promises to publish these verdicts next Monday afternoon. The paper also asks prostitutes and others possessing information respecting the subject of the revelations to send statements containing what they know to the Gazette, promising to treat such correspondence confidentially.

Fight Between Cow Boys and Indians.

COLORADO CITY, TEXAS, July 11.—It is rumored here that a battle has been fought between cow boys and Indians on the New Mexican ranch of J. B. Slaughter of this place. Sixty Indians and sixteen cow boys are reported killed. There is much excitement here and a confirmation and details are anxiously awaited.

Held for Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—Late last night Judge Fitzgerald finished the preliminary hearing of Dr. Jos. McKenzie, Geo. A. Smith and Marcus Smith, charged with the murder of Chas. S. Botkins, of Sidney, Ohio, in this city June 19th, and held them to answer on the charge of murder in the first degree. They were held without bail.